

**IN THE SPECIFICATION**

Revise the paragraph beginning on line 7 of page 7 as follows:

The tube 20 is flexible, that is to say it is compressible in the area of the body 21, while the shoulder and the neck are more or ~~less~~less rigid, due to a greater thickness of their material in relation to the thickness of the material forming the body 21. The difference in rigidity between the body and the neck (or the shoulder) can also be the result of the choice of material type when a complex tube in two different materials is created. The tube is preferably created from polyethylene or another similar thermoplastic material in order to form a deformable wall that can revert to its initial position when released. Alternatively, it can be created from aluminium or tin. In the latter case, the base is obtained by folding the bottom end of the body. The body 21, as appropriate, can be created by a multi-layer structure, for example plastic/metal/plastic.

Revise the paragraph beginning on line 12 of page 12 as follows:

According to this embodiment, the capsule 330 comprises a window ~~439~~339, extending in a plane P, closed by an annular elastomer membrane 350 which extends over the entire periphery of the capsule, said membrane having been created, for example, by bi-injection. The portion of the membrane closing the window is traversed by a slit 352. Opposite the slit, the lateral wall 331 of the capsule is formed solely by a portion 350a of the elastomer membrane. Thus, in the closed position shown in Figure 7B, the end of the nipple 340 comes to rest on the portion of

membrane 350a. The portion 350a of the membrane is advantageously thicker than the rest of the membrane so that it forms a sealing joint that perfectly closes off the distribution orifice 342 in the closed position.

Revise the paragraph beginning on line 21 of page 13 as follows:

The closing capsule 430 is formed by a more or ~~less~~less hemispherical wall mounted on the reducer in such a way as to be mobile in rotation around an axis Y, perpendicular to axis X. To this end, two orifices 431 of circular cross-section are provided in the hemispheric wall which receive the two projections 466 of the reducer. The capsule covers the distribution nipple and the part of the lateral wall 461 situated between the nipple and the shoulder 467 against which it stops. The bottom free edge 437 of the capsule 430 and the shoulder 467 are configured in such a way as to allow the swinging movement of the capsule between the closed position shown in Figure 8A in which the capsule stops against a first part of the shoulder and the distribution position shown in Figure 8B in which the capsule stops against a second part of the shoulder 467. A window 439 is formed in the hemispherical wall 430 and is closed by an elastomer membrane 450, for example in SEBS. This membrane 450 is obtained by over-moulding the elastomer material. The membrane 450 comprises a slit 452 delimited by two edges 452a and 452b that are more or less butt-jointed when at rest, that is when the membrane is not stressed.

Revise the paragraph beginning on line 5 of page 16 as follows:

In the distribution position as shown in Figure 10A, the nipple 640 traverses the window 639 of the capsule so that the distribution orifice 642 is on the exterior of the capsule, at a distance from plane P in which the window 639 extends. To move to the ~~distribution~~closed position shown in Figure 10B, the user turns the capsule 630 by 180° around the axis X, in order to position the end of the nipple 640 in sealed contact with the interior surface of the lateral wall 631 of the capsule 630. In this position, the window 639 is closed off by the portion 645 of the ring that projects into plane P.